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Biography.

For the Columbian Star.

PETER, THE APOSTLE.

One surmised Cephas, or Peter, was
of Jonas or Jonah, and a native of
Galilee. He had a brother
Andrew, and they jointly pursued
the occupation of fishermen, on the sea of
Galilee. These two brothers were the
disciples of John the Baptist; from whose
teaching and their own personal conver-
sation with Jesus Christ, they were fully
convinced that he was the Messiah. Both
Peter and Andrew seem to have followed
him in the ordinary business, until our Saviour
called them to 'follow him,' and promised
them the 'fishers of men.' At
this time Peter was appointed to the
apostleship, he was married, and seems
to have been removed, in consequence,
from Galilee to Capernaum, where his wife
resided. It appears, also, that
our Lord left Nazareth, and came
to Capernaum, he took up his occasional
abode at Peter's house, whither the
disciples resorted to him. Peter and Andrew,
because they were the oldest,
were the first of the Apostles sent
out to preach.

The distinguishing features of Peter's
character are very signally portrayed in his
conduct. The credibility of the sacred his-
tory in no small degree enhanced from
the blending without disguise, seven-
teens of his precipitancy and presumptu-
ousness with the honourable testimony, which
he bears to the attachment to Christ. The fer-
vent zeal and his forwardness are
evident on many occasions. When he saw
our Saviour coming and walking on the sea,
he rushed to meet him on the water.
But when he had descended from
the boat and began to sink, Christ preserv-
ed him, and rebuked him for the weakness
of his faith. When afterwards Jesus asked
his disciples, if they would leave him,
and follow him, he justly rebuked them, who
first of all replied to him collectively, an-
swering that they could go safely no where
but only had the words of eternal
life. When, at Caesarea Philippi, Jesus in-
quired of them whom they believed him to
be, they replied that they were firmly per-
suaded he was 'Christ, the son of the liv-
ing God.' When our Saviour, almost im-
mediately after, foretold his sufferings, Pe-
ter rebuked him, and bid him spare him-
self. Jesus sharply reproved him, and in-
dicated that his speech savoured not of
the love of carnal indulgence. It was
eight days after, when this Apostleship
was particularly honoured with the
transfiguration. We find him
been a prominent member of the
family, on several succeeding oc-
casions, before the crucifixion; as when our
Saviour discoursed of forgiveness of inju-
ries as keeping men from sinning into the
kingdom of God; also in the
fig-tree which withered
at the time of our Saviour's
passage of his disciples' feet, and predictions
concerning the destruction of the temple;
in the part which he acted in pre-
paring the last passover, and during its ce-
lebration.

After the sacred supper, when Jesus
predicted his disciples of their being offend-
ed of him that night, Peter, with his
rashness, promised, that though
every body should forsake his Master, he
would not, but would follow him. When
Jesus came with his hand, to take Jesus, at
the time of his dreadful agony in the gar-
den, Peter being one of the two disciples
who drew swords, drew his, and cut off the
ear of Malchus, the high priest's servant.
After a distance, followed our Saviour, as
might not suffer in the ordinary way, but
with his head downwards, as being unwor-
thy to die in the same posture as his bless-
ed Master. From 1 Cor. ix. 5, we learn
that Peter was attended by his wife in his
travels. She is said to have suffered mar-
tyrdom a short time before him. One au-
thor states, that "seeing his wife led forth
to death, he rejoiced for the grace of God
vouchsafed to him: and, calling to her by
name, exhorted, and comforted her, saying,
'Remember the Lord.'"

cock crew for the second time, and Jesus
gave Peter a look. He remembered his
Master's prediction of his treachery, and
went out and wept bitterly, and it is prob-
able, continued his mourning till he heard
our Saviour risen from the dead. On
the day of Christ's resurrection, after ap-
pearing to Mary Magdalen and other wo-
men, he ordered them in a particular man-
ner to inform disconsolate Peter; and this
Apostle was the next person to whom he
showed himself. On another occasion, our
Lord offered him an opportunity of thrice
professing his love for him, and charged
him to feed the flock of God with fidelity
and tenderness. Much about the same
time Jesus told him that he must endure
bonds and imprisonment for his sake, in his
old age.
Very soon after our Saviour's ascension,
Peter proposed to the Christians at Jerusa-
lem, the election of a successor to the trait-
or Judas, and on the ensuing day of Pente-
cost, he preached Christ so effectually, that
three thousand souls were added to the
church. The healing of the lame man at
the gate of the temple, was followed by an
address to the people, by means of which
many of them were convinced and embrac-
ed the Gospel. On this, as well as on
other occasions, Peter appears to have de-
livered the word with great faithfulness
and power. He was next imprisoned,
brought before the sanhedrim, threatened,
and dismissed. After the death of Ananias
and Sapphira, whose fraud this Apostle
detected; when he and his companions were
imprisoned, released, by an angel, again ap-
prehended, and reminded of their former
charge not to speak in the name of Jesus,
we find him, with his characteristic boldness,
declaring to the council, that it was proper,
to obey God rather than man, and telling
them that God had highly exalted Jesus,
whom they had murdered, to be a Prince,
and a Saviour; and had testified this by
the gifts and miracles of the Holy Ghost.
Afterwards, when, upon the persecution
which arose at the death of Stephen, the
disciples were scattered abroad preaching
the word, we find Peter encountering
Simon the sorcerer, at Samaria, and per-
forming miracles in various places. During
his apostolic travels he converted Cornel-
ius the Roman centurion, the first Gentile
who was admitted into the church without
circumcision, or any injunction to comply
with the Mosaic observances. On his re-
turn to Jerusalem, Peter satisfied the Jew-
ish Christians, that God had granted re-
pentance unto life to the Gentiles, as well
as to the Jews. Soon after this, in the year
44, being apprehended by Herod Agrippa,
who designed to put him to death, he was
miraculously delivered by an angel. In the
Apostolic council, held at Jerusalem, Peter
took an active part, declaring his opinion
explicitly, that the yoke of the ceremonial
law ought not to be imposed on the Gen-
tiles.

After this, as it seems, Peter was at An-
tioch, as we learn from the writings of Paul,
which is probably the first time that he
went abroad out of Judea into the Gentile
countries. At first he joined in the utmost
familiarity with the Gentile converts; but
when some contenders for Judaism came
down from Jerusalem, he forebore it, and
was near seducing Barnabas into the same
course. Knowing that this encouraged the
imposition of the ceremonies upon the new
converts, Paul sharply expostulated with
Peter for his dissimulation and practical
contradiction of the very speech he had
uttered in the council. Peter, it appears,
received this rebuke with an humble con-
cern.

The books of the New Testament
afford no information how he was employed
for several years after that period; but it
is probable that he shortly returned from
Antioch to Judea, whence he did not depart
in a long time. When he again visited for-
eign countries, we are led to conclude from
the light in our possession, that he went
again to Antioch, and thence into other
parts of the continent, particularly Pontus,
Galatia, Cappadocia, Asia Minor, and Bi-
thynia, which are expressly mentioned in
the beginning of his first Epistle. It is very
likely, that he remained a great while in
these countries, and was well acquainted
with the Christians there, to whom he af-
terwards wrote two Epistles. When he left
those parts, he doubtless went to Rome,
where he did not arrive till the expiration
of Paul's two years' imprisonment. As that
Apostle makes no mention of Peter in the
Epistles which he wrote to the believers
in that city, nor gives any intimation that
he had ever been there, we conclude that
he had never before visited that place. This
was in the year 63, and not long before his
death. Peter suffered martyrdom during
the persecution of Nero, soon after a dread-
ful conflagration at Rome, which, though
supposed to have been caused by the Em-
peror's own orders, was nefariously imputed
to the Christians. Before his suffering he
was scourged, after the Roman manner;
and having saluted his brethren, and taken
his last leave of Paul, his fellow prisoner,
who was a second time at Rome, he was
led to the top of the Vatican mount, to be
crucified. He entreated the officers that he
might not suffer in the ordinary way, but
with his head downwards, as being unwor-
thy to die in the same posture as his bless-
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that Peter was attended by his wife in his
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'Remember the Lord.'"

The Indians.
REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.
DEPARTMENT OF WAR,
January 24th, 1825.
To the President of the United States.
In obedience to your instructions, direct-
ing a statement of the names of the Indian
tribes now remaining within the limits of
the different States and Territories, the
number of each tribe, and the quantity of
land claimed by each; also, an estimate of
the amount of appropriation necessary to
commence the work of moving the Indians
beyond the Mississippi, to be laid before
you; I herewith enclose a report from Col.
Thomas McKenney, to whom is assigned
the charge of the office of Indian Affairs,
which contains all the information required,
except the estimate of the sum that will be
necessary to be appropriated to commence
the removal.

In forming the estimate required, it will
be necessary to take a summary view of the
number and position of the several tribes to
be removed, and to form a plan, in detail,
for their removal.
It appears, by the report enclosed, that
there are, in the several States and Terri-
tories, not including the portion of Michigan
Territory west of Lake Michigan, and north
of the State of Illinois, about 97,000 Indians,
and that they occupy about 77,000,000 acres
of land.

The arrangement for the removal, it is
presumed, is not intended to comprehend
the small remnants of tribes in Maine,
Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode-Island,
Virginia, and South-Carolina, amounting to
3,023. To these may be added the reman-
ants of tribes remaining in Louisiana,
amounting to 1,313, as they are each of them
so few in number, that, it is believed, very
little expense or difficulty will be found in
their removal, making together 4,336,
which, subtracted from the 97,000, the en-
tire number in the States and Territories,
will leave 92,664 to be removed. Of these,
there are residing in the northern parts of
the States of Indiana, Illinois, in the penin-
sula of Michigan, and New-York, includ-
ing the Ottawas in Ohio, about 13,150,
which I would respectfully suggest might
be removed with advantage, to the west-
ern part of Lake Michigan, and north of the
State of Illinois. The climate and the na-
ture of the country are much more favour-
able to their habits, than that west of
the Mississippi; to which may be added,
that the Indians in New-York have already
commenced a settlement at Green Bay, and
exhibit some disposition to make it a per-
manent one; and that the Indians referred
to in Indiana, Illinois, in the peninsula of
Michigan, and in Ohio, will find in the
country designated, kindred tribes, with
whom they may be associated. These con-
siderations, with the greater facility with
which they could be collected in that por-
tion of the country, compared with that of
collecting them west of the Mississippi,
form a strong inducement to give it the
preference. Should the proposition be
adopted, the Indians in question might be
gradually collected, as it became necessary,
from time to time, to extinguish the Indian
title in Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan, with-
out incurring any additional expense other
than what is usually incidental to such ex-
tinguishment. Deducing, then, the Indians
residing in the northwestern parts of Indi-
ana, Illinois, in Michigan, and New-York,
with the Ottawas in Ohio, amounting to
13,150, from 92,664, will leave but 79,514.
It is proper to add, that a late treaty with
the Quapaws, stipulates and provides for
their removal, and that they may also be
deducted from the number for whose re-
moval provision ought to be made. They
are estimated at 700, which, deducted from
79,514, will leave 78,814 to be removed
west of the State of Missouri and Terri-
tory of Arkansas, should the views of the De-
partment be adopted.

Of these, there are estimated to reside
in the States of North-Carolina, Georgia,
Tennessee, Alabama, and Mississippi, 53,-
625, consisting of Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws,
and Chickasaws; and claiming about
33,573,176 acres, including the claim of the
Cherokees in North-Carolina; 3,082 in
Ohio, and in the southern and middle parts
of Indiana and Illinois, consisting of Wyandots,
Shawnees, Senecas, Delawares, Kas-
kaskias, and Miami and Eel rivers; 5,000
in Florida, consisting of Seminoles and reman-
ants of other tribes; and the remainder in
Missouri and Arkansas, consisting of Dela-
wares, Kickapoos, Shawnees, Weas, Ioways,
Piankeshaws, Cherokees, Quapaws, and
Osages.

The next subject of consideration will be,
to acquire a sufficient tract of country west
of the State of Missouri and Territory of
Arkansas, in order to establish permanent
settlements in that quarter, of the tribes
which are proposed to be removed. The
country between the Red river and the Ar-
kansas, has already been allotted to the
Choctaws, under the treaty of the 18th of
October, 1820. The country north of the
river Arkansas, and immediately west of
the State of Missouri, is held almost en-
tirely, by the Osages and the Kansas. The
principal settlement of the former being on
the Osage river, not far west of the western
boundary of Missouri; and the latter, on
the Missouri river, near Cow Island. There
is a band of the Osages situated on the
Verdigris, a branch of the Arkansas. Gov.
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measures to remove them from the Verdi-
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Verdigris, a branch of the Arkansas. Gov.
Clark has been already instructed to take
measures to remove them from the Verdi-
gris, to join the other bands on the Osage
river. To carry this object into effect, and

to extinguish the title of the Osages upon
the Arkansas, and in the State of Missouri;
and also to extinguish the title of the Kan-
sas to whatever tract of country may be
necessary to effect the views of the govern-
ment, will be the first object of expendi-
ture; and would require an appropriation;
it is believed, of not less than \$30,000.
After this is effected, the next will be, to
allot a portion of the country to each of the
tribes, and to commence the work of re-
moval. The former could be effected by
vesting in the President discretionary
power to make the location; and the latter,
by commencing with the removal of the
Cherokees, Piankeshaws, Weas, Shawnees,
Kickapoos, and Delawares, who now oc-
cupy different tracts of country, lying in the
northwestern portion of the Arkansas Ter-
ritory, and the southwestern portion of the
State of Missouri.

It is believed that the Cherokees, to whom
has been allotted a country lying between
the Arkansas and White rivers, will very
readily agree to removing their eastern
boundary farther west, on the consideration
that, for the lands thereby ceded, they may
have assigned to them an equal quantity
farther west, as they have evinced a strong
disposition to prevent the settlement of the
whites to the west of them. It is probable
that this arrangement could be effected by
the appropriation of a few thousand dollars,
say 5000, for the expense of holding the
treaty. Nor is it believed there will be any
difficulty in inducing the Piankeshaws,
Weas, Shawnees, Kickapoos, and Dela-
wares, to occupy a position that may be as-
signed to them, west of the State of Mis-
souri, or that the operation will be attended
with any great expense. The kindred
tribes in the States of Ohio and Indiana, in-
cluding the Wyandots, the Senecas, and the
Miami and Eel Rivers, in those States, and
the Kaskaskias, in Illinois, it is believ-
ed, might be induced, without much diffi-
culty, to join them, after those residing in Mis-
souri are fixed in their new position west
of that State. Of the sum that is necessary
for this purpose it is difficult to form an es-
timate. These tribes amount to 3082. The
expense of extinguishing their title to the
lands occupied by them, will probably be
high, in comparison with the price which
has been usually given for lands in that
quarter, as they (particularly the Indians
in Ohio) have made some advances in civil-
ization, and considerable improvements on
their land. The better course would be,
to remove them to the west, and to settle
with those tribes who are most disposed to
leave their present settlements, and, if this
arrangement should be adopted, an approp-
riation of \$20,000 would be sufficient to
commence with.

It may, however, be proper to remark,
that these tribes, together with those in
New-York, have indicated a disposition to
join the Cherokees on the Arkansas, and
that a deputation of the former, with a de-
putation of those Cherokees, are on their
way to the Seat of Government, in order
to make some arrangement to carry the
proposed union into effect. Should it be
accomplished, it would vary the arrange-
ment, which has been suggested in relation
to them, but will not probably materially
vary the expense.

It only remains now to consider the re-
moval of the Indians in Florida, and the
four southern tribes residing in North-Car-
olina, Georgia, Tennessee, Alabama, and
Mississippi.

It is believed that immediate measures
need not be taken with regard to the In-
dians in Florida. By the treaty of the 18th
September, 1823, they ceded the whole of
the northern portion of Florida, with the
exception of a few small reservations, and
have allotted to them the southern part of
the peninsula; and it is probable that no
inconvenience will be felt, for many years,
either by the inhabitants of Florida, or the
Indians, under the present arrangement.
Of the four southern tribes, two of them,
the Cherokees and Choctaws, have already
allotted to them, a tract of country west
of the Mississippi. That which has been al-
lotted to the latter, is believed to be suf-
ficiently ample for the whole nation, should
they emigrate; and, if an arrangement,
which is believed not to be impracticable,
could be made between them and the Chick-
asaws, who are their neighbours, and of sim-
ilar habits and dispositions, it would be
sufficient for the accommodation of both.
A sufficient country should be reserved to
the west of the Cherokees on the Arkan-
sas, as a means of exchange with those who
remain on the East. To the Creeks might
be allotted a country between the Arkansas
and the Canadian river, which limits the
northern boundary of the Choctaw posses-
sions in that quarter. There is now pend-
ing with the Creeks a negotiation, under
the appropriation of the last session, with
a prospect, that the portion of that nation
which resides within the limits of Georgia,
may be induced, with the consent of the
nation, to cede the country which they oc-
cupy, for a portion of the one which it is
proposed to allot for the Creek nation, on
the west of the Mississippi. Should the
treaty prove successful, its stipulations will
provide for the means of carrying it into
effect, which will render any additional
provision, at present, unnecessary. It will be
proper to open new communications with
the Cherokees, Choctaws, and Chickasaws,
for the purpose of explaining to them the
views of the government, and inducing
them to remove beyond the Mississippi, on
the principles and conditions which may be
proposed to the other tribes.

It is known, that there are many indi-
viduals of each of the tribes, who are desir-
ous of settling west of the Mississippi, and
should it be thought advisable, there can be

no doubt, that if, by an adequate appropri-
ation, the means were afforded the govern-
ment of bearing their expense, they would
emigrate. Should it be thought that the
encouragement of such emigration is desir-
able, the sum of \$40,000, at least, would
be required to be appropriated for this ob-
ject, to be applied under the discretion of
the President of the United States. The se-
veral sums which have been recommended
to be appropriated, if the proposed arrange-
ments should be adopted, amount to \$95,000.
The appropriation may be made either gen-
eral or specific, as may be considered most
advisable.

I cannot, however, conclude, without re-
marking, that no arrangement ought to be
made, which does not regard the interest of
the Indians, as well as our own, and that, to
protect the interest of the former, decisive
measures ought to be adopted to prevent
the hostility, which must almost necessarily
take place, if left to themselves, among
tribes hastily brought together, of discord-
ant character, and many of which are ac-
quainted by feelings far from being friendly
towards each other. But the preservation
of peace between them will not alone be
sufficient to render their condition as eligi-
ble in their new situation, as it is in their
present. Almost all of the tribes proposed
to be effected by the arrangement, are more
or less advanced in the arts of civilized life,
and there is scarcely one of them which
has not the establishment of schools in the
nation, affording at once the means of moral,
religious, and intellectual improvement. These
schools have been established, for the most
part, by religious societies, with the counte-
nance and aid of the government, and on every
principle of humanity, the continuance of
education ought to be extended to them in
their new residence. There is another
point which appears to be indispensable to
be guarded, in order to render the condi-
tion of this race less afflictive. One of the
greatest evils to which they are subject, is
that incessant pressure of our population,
which forces them from seat to seat, with-
out allowing time for that moral and intel-
lectual improvement, for which they ap-
pear to be naturally eminently susceptible.
To guard against this evil, so fatal to the
race, there ought to be the strongest and
the most solemn assurance, that the coun-
try given them should be theirs, as a per-
manent home for themselves and their pos-
terity, which should be secured by the en-
surance, if there should be a change of ad-
ministration, by which the government, without
destroying their independence, would gradually
unite the several tribes under a simple, but
enlightened system of government and laws,
formed on the principles of our own, for
which, as their own people would partake
in it, they would, under the contemplated
government, at no distant day, become pre-
pared. The arrangements which have been
proposed, would prove to the Indians and
their posterity, a permanent blessing. It
is believed, that if they could be assured
that peace and friendship would be main-
tained among the several tribes, that the
advantages of education which they now
enjoy would be extended to them, that they
should have a permanent and solemn guar-
antee for their possessions, and receive the
countenance and aid of the government for
the gradual extension of its privileges to
them, there would be, among all the tribes,
a disposition to accord with the views of
the government.

There are now, in most of the tribes
well educated, sober, and reflecting indi-
viduals, who are afflicted at the present
condition of the Indians, and despondent at
their future prospects. Under the opera-
tion of existing causes, they behold the cer-
tain degradation, misery, and even the final
annihilation of their race, and, no doubt,
would gladly embrace any arrangement
which would promise to elevate them in
the scale of civilization, and arrest the de-
struction which now awaits them. It is
conceived, that one of the most cheap, cer-
tain, and desirable modes of effecting the
object in view, would be for Congress to es-
tablish fixed principles, such as have been
suggested, as

Religious.

CALCUTTA.

Appeal against the Misrepresentations of the Abbe Dubois.

The Bishop of Calcutta held his First Visitation, on Ascension day; the 27th of May, at the Cathedral.

In speaking of the intent and importance of the labours of the missionaries, his Lordship was led to the consideration of the great question of the conversion of the heathen, and to some remarks on the late work of the Abbe Dubois. The unchristian spirit in which that work is written was justly reprobated; and the assertions of the author on the impracticability of converting the Hindoos, were confuted by an appeal to facts. Having adduced the testimony arising from the converts under the Church Missionary Society at Agra, Benares, Meerut, and Chunar, his Lordship thus appealed to those of other Societies, whether connected or not with the Church:—

"Bear witness, those numerous believers of our own immediate neighbourhood, with whom, though we differ on many, and doubtless on very important points, I should hate myself if I could regard them as any other than my brethren and fellow-servants in the Lord. Let the populous Christian districts of Malabar bear witness, where believers are not reckoned by solitary individuals, but by hundreds and by thousands. Bear witness Ceylon, where the cross has lost its reproach; and the chiefs of the land are gradually assuming, without scruple, the attire, the language, and the religion of Englishmen. And let him finally bear witness, whom we have now received into the number of the commissioned servants of the church; and whom we trust, at no distant day, to send forth, in the fulness of Christian authority, to make known the way of truth to those his countrymen from whose errors he has himself been graciously delivered."

This allusion was to a native of India, admitted, on this solemn occasion, into deacon's orders.

In concluding this part of his charge, his Lordship observed:—

"Even from the taunts of an enemy a wise man will increase his wisdom; and if we learn, from the volume which I have quoted, greater moderation in our language, and a greater circumspection in our deportment; a more strict adherence to the union and discipline of the Church, and a more careful abstinence from every thing like exaggeration in those accounts of our progress in the work that are sent to our friends in Europe; it is apparent that some essential hindrances would be greatly lessened, which now impede the progress of the truth; and a more abundant blessing may be expected on our toils, from Him, who is the God of peace and order."

RUSSIAN POLAND.

Extracts of a letter from Mr. Moritz, dated Minsk, August 11th, 1824.

The Jews in this place rejoiced to see me again, and numbers flocked around me begging books. I gave them my small stock of nine Hebrew, and eight Jewish German Testaments, of 350 Hebrew and 168 Jewish-German Tracts, were all distributed in the space of ten days, and the demand for books was still unabated.

Hardly a day has passed without some of the better informed Jews coming to me for friendly conversation, and they seemed all to listen with the greatest attention to the plain doctrines of the cross, which the Lord by his spirit enabled me to place before them in meekness and love. Almost all the *Bochrim* (young students at the Beth-Hamidrash) have begun to lay aside the fables and traditions of the rabbies in the Talmud, and begin diligently to search and to study the Scriptures of the Old Testament. Even in those preparative schools where the young boys begin to be instructed in the law, and afterwards in the first rudiments of the Talmud, the Holy Scriptures are now to supersede the Talmud, and some of the schoolmasters have promised me even to introduce the New Testament.

BAPTISM OF A JEWESS.

The following account of the baptism of a Jewess, at Warsaw, is contained in a letter from the Rev. A. McCaul, under date, Warsaw, August 2d, 1824.

On Thursday last, 29th ult. I baptized in the reformed church, an unmarried Jewess, aged forty-nine. She has been twenty-four years inclined to the Christian religion, and has for many years resided in a Christian family, and has regularly attended the Christian church. She was well acquainted with the doctrines of Christianity, but family circumstances had prevented her openly professing her faith.

I was rejoiced to find one Jewess brought to a saving knowledge of the truth by the Lord himself, who had in his Providence ordained, for the purpose of enlightening her mind, in after years, that she should in her youth be made acquainted with a truly pious Christian girl. This girl used to speak much to her of the Lord Jesus, and to read to her out of the New Testament; and the impression thus made was never lost.

BRISTOL AUXILIARY JEWS SOCIETY.

The London Jewish Expositor, in an account of the last anniversary, mentions, in speaking of the donations received, that the amiable and venerable Mrs. Hannah More, whose valuable life is still preserved in health and comfort, sent her customary donation of five pounds (£522 20).

DEPARTURE OF MISSIONARIES & OTHERS.

Joseph Verkey, Rombo, and Zafinacafe, three Madagascar youths, sailed from Gravesend, (Eng.) Oct. 30th, in the ship Alexander, Capt. Richardson, for the island of France, on their way home to Madagascar.

On the 21st of November, the Rev. Charles Pitman and his wife sailed from Gravesend, in the ship Hugh Crawford, Capt. Langdon, for New South Wales, on their way to the Sandwich Islands, as missionaries.

From the Philadelphia Recorder.

WORTHY OF IMITATION.

On the cover of the London Missionary Register for October last, there is the following acknowledgment of a donation to the Church Missionary Society. "Thank offering to God for deliverance from imminent peril, 1000l." This reduced to our currency is nearly \$4450. This is a noble way of showing gratitude to God for his particular mercies; for independent of the offering up of the heart to his love and service, what can testify a better state of feeling than a willingness to devote a portion of our worldly goods to the advancement of his cause among men? Let those who have experienced any special mark of God's providential care in deliverance from dangers, by sea or land, in restorations from sickness, &c. think of the above example, and learn a valuable lesson.

REVIVAL.

A letter, published in the Christian Secretary, gives an account of a revival, in the Second Baptist Church, in Greene, (N. Y.) On the last Lord's-day in November, twenty followed the example of their Divine Lord, and were "buried with him in baptism." Others at different times have followed the same example, twenty-one in all; others have obtained a hope who have not yet made a profession, and five have united with the Methodists.

There has been a revival in the First Church in Greene, in the early part of summer, and about fifty were baptized in the fellowship of that church. In Life also, an adjoining town, there has been a revival; and in the Black River Association, there are extensive revivals going on, and more than three hundred have of late been baptized.

From the Southern Intelligencer.

CREEK INDIAN SCHOOL.
Extract of a letter from the Rev. Lee Comper, Superintendent of the Indian school at Withington, to the Editor, dated

WITHINGTON STATION, Dec. 3, 1824.

Sometimes we are willing to hope that the day is not far distant, when the beams of the Sun of Righteousness will penetrate and dispense the thick darkness with which we are surrounded. We have in our school an Indian youth, who desires earnestly to become acquainted with the word of life, and who sometimes secretly retires to hold communion with his Maker. These are pleasing omens, and while we are afraid of being too sanguine, lest all these pleasing appearances, like the morning cloud and early dew, should soon vanish away, we trust in a faithful God, who, when he begetteth a good work will surely carry it on. We sometimes have an opportunity of conversing with the older Indians, who are mostly attentive to our words. They admit that our talk is good, and much plainer than they have been in the habit of hearing. How far good impressions may be made, time alone must prove. We endeavour to scatter the heavenly seed, and leave it with Him, who alone can give the increase.

Our means of instructing these people in the all-important truths of the Gospel, are very limited, having to depend on a very few interpreters. To remedy this we are endeavoring to acquire the language of the country, and have already collected a number of words for this purpose. From our little vocabulary we not only derive an advantage ourselves, but find it is equally advantageous to our children; who, reading the English and Indian in opposite columns, become better acquainted with both.

In our school, every thing is going on much to our satisfaction. We have 42 steady scholars, who, in general, improve much beyond our expectation. More than half that number are reading in the New Testament; as many are writing; some are committing words with their meaning, from Waldo's spelling book; three are cyphering in long division; three in multiplication; and some others are just commencing. A few weeks ago I heard some of the girls repeat the first and second chapters in John's Gospel. Last Sabbath I heard the whole Testament class read the eighth chapter of Romans, and catechised them as they proceeded, much after the following manner: "To whom is there now no condemnation?" "To them that are in Christ Jesus," was the answer. You will perceive the answer was only in part what it ought to have been, but as it is a fair specimen of the answers in general, it is sufficient to show that these poor children do not (as many would fain believe) learn our language like the parrot.

When we call to mind how recently we commenced our efforts, and the difficulty we had to contend with for some time, and then consider the improvement the children have made, we cannot help erecting an Ebenezer to the Lord, and saying, "Hitherto the Lord hath helped us."

We proceed in the discharge of our duties in the following order:—We rise in the morning, attend to family worship, and eat breakfast by a little after sunrise. Then the children are divided, and each goes to the work assigned him, until the horn blows for school, which is at 9 o'clock, unless we have something that detain us longer. The boys are employed in the field or in the garden. The girls are occupied in knitting, sewing, spinning, or in other domestic labours. The rest of the time is divided between books, recreation, or eating, unless we are engaged in some work which leads us to require the assistance of the children in the evening. Whether our children are at their books, or at their play, we can discover nothing in them that may not be seen in such a number of children any where.

From the American Baptist Magazine.

MISSIONARY SOCIETIES.

We are gratified to learn, that Societies, auxiliary to the Baptist Board of Foreign Missions, have already been formed with great unanimity in many of the churches and Societies of New England. We hope that this intelligence will encourage the pastors of our churches to go forward in this work, and that thus a general effort will be made, to afford that aid to the missionary cause, which we regret to say it at present so imperiously needs. We have received the most cheering information from the following towns in the State of Maine:—Portland, Bath, Nobleborough, Jefferson, and Thomaston.



COLUMBIAN STAR.

WASHINGTON CITY,

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1825.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, of Massachusetts, was, on Wednesday last, elected by the House of Representatives PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, for four years, to commence on the 4th day of March next.

JOHN C. CALHOUN, of South-Carolina, has been duly elected, by the Electoral votes, to be VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, for four years, to commence from the 4th day of March next.

In our journal of the proceedings of Congress, we have given a full account of the imposing ceremonies which attended the discharge, by both Houses, of the respective duties assigned to them by the Constitution of the United States.

We have not room, were it necessary, to make any remarks on the result of the great contest, which has so long occupied the attention of the nation. We have not deemed it proper to take any part in the discussion, nor even to indicate our personal preference and wishes. Nor shall we do more, at this time, than express a sentiment of gratitude to God, in which, we are sure, all virtuous citizens will unite, that a question, fitted to awaken the strongest feelings, and peculiarly calculated, in the present instance, to produce the most active competition, has been decided, with a calm dignity, and with a respect for the forms of the Constitution, which are in the highest degree honourable to the nation, and to its Representatives.

We have no doubt, that, whatever may be the personal feelings of a considerable portion of the people, in reference to the President elect, they will cordially acquiesce in the decision which the House of Representatives has made, and will extend to the new administration the support and confidence which it may deserve:—And we are authorized to believe, that the leading policy which has marked the honourable and prosperous administration of Mr. Monroe, will be pursued by his successor.

The admirable letter of Mr. Adams, in answer to the Committee of the House of Representatives, is justly said, by the National Intelligencer, to be a "favourable augury for the temper of his administration."

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT.

The National Intelligencer, speaking of the Election, says:

"Up to the moment of balloting, the vote of at least one State was matter of conjecture. The delegations of the States, it is known, vote, in this case, by ballot, each State giving one vote. The States are understood, however, to have voted as follows:

For Mr. Adams.—Maine, New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode-Island, Connecticut, Vermont, New-York, Maryland, Ohio, Kentucky, Illinois, Missouri, Louisiana.

For Gen. Jackson.—New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, South-Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Indiana.

For Mr. Crawford.—Delaware, Virginia, North-Carolina, Georgia.

SMYTH'S EXPOSITION OF THE APOCALYPSE.

A few weeks ago, General Alexander Smyth, of the House of Representatives, announced his design to publish a book, pledging his "honour," that it should unveil the mysteries of the Revelations. Not a little curiosity was excited. The book has made its appearance, in the shape of a small pamphlet, for which he charges fifty cents. He labours to prove, that the Revelations were not written by St. John, but by Irenaeus, Bishop of Lyons, and that the book is not prophetic, but is a disguised history of political events.

Of this paltry production, we shall say nothing. It has reminded us, however, that it may gratify our readers, to peruse the clear and learned vindication of the authenticity of the book of Revelations, presented by Horne, in his "Introduction to the study of the Scriptures." We will insert it in our next paper.

LATEST FROM LONDON.

By the arrival of the ship Amethyst, at Boston, from Liverpool, the London Courier of the evening of the 3d of January has been received.

It appears, from a letter received by this arrival, that the loss of lives occasioned by the wreck of the packet ship Diamond, of New-York, in Cardigan bay, was not so great as was feared by former accounts. Three of the crew, among whom are the Captain and first mate, are lost, and about seven passengers. The vessel stranded on St. Patrick's Causeway, between Barmouth and Harlech. Her masts and rigging are above the water.

It is stated, on good authority, that the British government has come to the deter-

mination to recognise the independence of Mexico and Buenos Ayres, and also of Colombia, reserving a declaration, as to the latter, until the effect of the contest in Peru be more certainly developed; and this determination will be communicated successively to all the foreign powers.

GENERAL LAFAYETTE.

The General returned to this city on Friday evening, of last week, from his visit to the Pennsylvania Legislature at Harrisburg, by whom, by the Governor of the State, the Heads of the Departments, and the citizens generally, he was most cordially received.

SUPREME COURT.

The United States' Supreme Court commenced its session in this city, on Monday last. Present—Chief Justice Marshall, Justices Washington, Duval, and Thompson. Justices Johnson and Story took their seats on Wednesday. It is doubtful whether Mr. Justice Todd may not be prevented from attending the present session by indisposition.

The Rev. Charles P. McIlvaine, of Georgetown, in this District, has been appointed Chaplain and Professor of Ethics, in the Military Academy at West Point. The duties of this two-fold office are, to act as Chaplain on Sundays, and to give instructions in the classical course daily, during the week, to the first class of Cadets.

Mr. Appleton, Secretary of Legation of the United States at Madrid, has arrived in this city. He is the bearer of despatches from Mr. Nelson to the Department of State.

For the Columbian Star.

BAPTIST CONVENTION OF VIRGINIA.

To the Baptist Churches and Congregations of Virginia.

Brethren and Friends:

The object of this address, and the cause of its being made by us, are expressed in the proceedings above recorded.*

It is true, that we are what is sometimes called a self-created body; but all benevolent, or religious associations, must have their origin with individuals; and the plan now presented to your consideration, is merely intended as an outline, to be brought to a greater degree of perfection, when the counsel of all those who favour the object, shall be combined.

The primary design of this Convention, is to combine the efforts of all those, in our Commonwealth, who favour the General Convention of the United States, whose objects are known to be, Missions in Foreign Lands, and among the Aborigines of our own country; and the improvement of pious young men, called to the work of the ministry. But we have also embraced in the Constitution, the power of employing missionaries, in our own, or any other of the United States.

It was judged proper, on several accounts, to include the subject of Education in our plan. Although there are some who are unfriendly to the operations of the General Convention on that subject, there are many others who favour them. The opinion is very extensively cherished, as is evident from the contributions in that direction, that the present increasingly improved state of society, demands efforts for enlightening the minds of young men, who, in the judgment of our churches, are called to the Gospel ministry; and that the barriers which are placed in the way of imposition, by any who might be actuated by unrighteous motives, are as strong and as high as possible. It has been repeatedly mentioned, that it is not contemplated to make or to qualify Preachers, but to increase the intellectual attainments, (when circumstances render it expedient) of those who in the opinion of the churches ought to preach.

The friends of the Education efforts of the General Convention, are actuated by two motives: In the first place, they deem it a consideration of immense magnitude, to have a Literary and Scientific Institution, in which, at the same time that the standard of improvement is as high as in the most respectable Universities in the United States and in Europe, God is acknowledged and worshipped. And in the second place, the experience of the Church produces moral evidence, that, under proper management, the Theological Department of such an Institution may be rendered a source, whence may issue streams, which shall fertilize and rejoice the gardens of Zion.

This body conceive it therefore to be their duty to suffer those who are inclined to aid this cause, to do it through them; and the friends of missions exclusively will not object, since every contributor may designate the design of his appropriation.

In the great work of evangelizing the Heathen abroad, and among the Aborigines of our own country, we ought to be encouraged, even if heretofore no success had followed our labours. But for the spirit which influenced the Apostles and their successors, and the church, even in latter days, we, together with our fathers, had at this moment been strangers to God, and devoted to the pagan superstitions, and overshadowed with all that intellectual and moral gloom, that darkened the minds of ancient Britons.

The minds of Heathen may be illumined and their hearts renewed, whatever may be said to the contrary, by some of the would be philosophers of the present day: else Abraham had never believed, and ourselves had still been idolaters.

We are sometimes told that their condition will in reality not be meliorated by the Gospel; but by those only, who, while they forget the future glories which the Bible opens to our view, omit also to contrast the march of intellect, and freedom, and happiness, of Christian nations, with the permanent ignorance, and tyranny, and wretchedness, of Heathen lands.

Is it not strange, brethren, that any should

tell us, that it is not only impossible, unjust to send abroad missionaries, churches in our own country are pastors, and multitudes are made and comparatively ignorant of the of Christianity?

Our duty, in this view of things, is illustrated by the following simile. A beggar, clothed in rags, and for food, approaches the door of a Christian believer, who by his industry and his hands, and those whose eyes are to him for bread.

But what is essential to their relief, they have, and enjoy. Now, when a Christian believer to say, "when we in which we live is our own, when we can procure, when we can procure entire comfort, then call on us, and wants shall be relieved?"

If our condition, in comparison of the Heathen, were such as that of man, and a beggar, our duty would think, be clear. But it is not. On evangelized, and our circumstances are better than those of Christians in some times, from whom the glad tidings sent amongst the nations.

The salvation revealed in the Gospel to every creature, is adapted to the circumstances of all races. "Go ye into all the world, and the Gospel to every creature." It is a command, yet on record, and yet not fully fulfilled. The prophetic words of the command of Christ, and the toils of the Apostles, show, that the attention of Jehovah, that the King Messiah be universal.

But how are those six hundred of our fellow immortals who dwell "dark places of the earth, which of the habitations of cruelty," to be by the rays of the Sun of Righteousness and missionaries are the medium, under the blessing of the Spirit, by which their minds can be formed, and their hearts regenerated?

We are indeed in danger, on the of trusting too much to man; but not in as much danger of trusting since the Scriptures predict their universal spread, their spread may be sal, without means?

If a renewal of heart be essential enjoyment of God, and a receiving of him, to our acceptance with vine Majesty; if the Scriptures reveal an atonement, and alone are the instrument of regeneration; and if we possess them, and others have not the of obtaining them; if these things it is impossible to calculate the the obligations which bind us, to prayers, but to diligent, and persevering effort, for the coming kingdom of our Lord Jesus Christ.

It is the Apostle Paul points out the path which we feel ourselves to pursue. All the glory, whenever perfected, he ascribed to the divine blessing his sufferings and activity were as it were, had depended on human effort, harvest is truly great, and labourers few. May the Lord send forth his into the harvest; and may their path be facilitated by every possible effort.

But success has attended missions. While Ethiopia is stretching forth her unto God, and the Isles of the sea are obeying his law, the wilderness and the rocky forests, both in India, and in the can forests, are becoming glad, and begin to rejoice and blossom.

The intimations of providence, "signs of the times," seem indeed to testify, that the kingdoms of this world are coming the kingdoms of our Lord, his Christ; and that he shall reign and ever.

System, in the management of nations comparatively small, is laudable; but in conducting operations such magnitude as those connected with the progress of the Redeemer's Kingdom all important.

At present it is not expected, that early date, if ever we who are included in the State of Virginia, will have power to originate missions among Heathen, either in foreign countries, or this continent.

There are now established six or three foreign, and three domestic, and five of them, organized, Board of the General Convention, are sustained by funds, and prayers, from all parts of the Church.

In the wisdom and integrity of Board, we have entire confidence; we had not, their Annual Reports, is a minute detail of their receipts, disbursements, and entire movements, them beyond censure.

That Board is dependent for its existence and means, on the General Convention, whose own existence and means are created by delegates, and come from Mission and Education Societies State Conventions. The General Convention was formed a little more than ago. The system of means adopted in connection with its organization has been proving ever since. For some time the expediency of State Conventions has been seen and felt. They now exist in of our sister States; and they may be considered as bearing to the mission above mentioned, and to the General Convention, a relation, similar to that streams, to the springs which produce, and to the ocean into which they flow.

It is easy to discover from this development of facts, that there is much possibility, that even at the remotest yet to come, a state of things will arise to the liberty which we now enjoy, arise from undertakings like the present.

It is a source of regret, that this subject have been excited. The moment of religious liberty, while our liberty continues, if it ever should in this country, must begin in the nation, not of a single denomination of Christians, and still less in a few among who may wish authority, but in the of the American people.

In the first place, it is entirely consistent with the genius of our church government, that any of our Conventions, whether they be composed of delegates from churches, or of any other religious associations, or any other religious power of Ecclesiastical Legislation in the next place, if such power were delegated, it would still remain with

*This address was designed to follow the account of the formation of the Convention, published in the Star of January 8.

tell us, that it is not only inexpedient to send abroad missionaries, but that churches in our own country are pastors, and multitudes are unconverted and comparatively ignorant of the Christian religion.

Our duty, in this view of things, is illustrated by the following simile: A beggar, clothed in rags, and for food, approaches the door of a Christian, who by his industry and is scarcely able to procure sustenance for himself and those whose eyes are turned to him for bread.

But what is essential to their sustenance, and enjoy. Now, Christian believers to say, "when the world is in our own hands, we can procure for ourselves comfort, then, call on us, and we will be relieved."

If our condition, in comparison of the Heathen, were such as that of a man, and a beggar, our duty would be clear. But it is not. Our evangelized, and our circumstances are better than those of Christians in times, from whom the glad tidings sent among the nations.

The salvation revealed in the Gospel, adapted to the circumstances of the world, is a "Go ye into all the world, and preach the Gospel to every creature," is a command, yet on record, and yet but rarely fulfilled. The prophetic command of Christ, and the sufferings of the Apostles, show, that the Messiah of Jehovah, that the Kingdom of God is at hand, and that the Kingdom of God is at hand, and that the Kingdom of God is at hand.

But how are those six hundred of our fellow immortals who dwell in "dark places of the earth," which are the habitations of cruelty, to be brought into the Kingdom of God? By the rays of the Sun of Righteousness, and missionaries are the command, under the blessing of the Holy Spirit, by which their minds can be formed, and their hearts regenerated.

We are indeed in danger, on the one hand, of trusting too much to means; but on the other, of neglecting the means, since the Scriptures predict their universal spread, their spread may be said, without means?

If a renewal of heart be essential to the enjoyment of God, and a receiving of his grace, to our acceptance with him, as herefore, can we have an atonement, and alone are the instrument of regeneration; and if we possess them, and others have not, it is impossible to calculate the spread of the Kingdom of God, if we neglect the means, which bind us, and prayers, but to diligent, and laborious persevering effort, for the coming Kingdom of our Lord Jesus Christ.

Let the Apostle Paul point out the path which we feel ourselves to pursue. All the glory, whenever good, he ascribed to the divine blessing, his sufferings and activity were as if they had depended on human effort, harvest is truly great, and labour few. May the Lord send forth laborers into the harvest; and may their work be facilitated by every possible means.

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It is easy to discover from this simple development of facts, that there is not the possibility, that even at the remotest yet to come, a state of things unfavourable to the liberty which we now enjoy, arise from undertakings like the present.

It is a source of regret, that any subject have been excited. In the present of religious liberty, while our civil liberty continues, if it ever should be taken away, it will be a source of regret, that any subject have been excited.

In the first place, it is entirely inconsistent with the genius of our church government, that any of our Conventions, which are composed of delegates from churches or associations, or any other religious societies whatever, be put in possession of power of Ecclesiastical Legislation.

In the next place, if such power were delegated, it would still remain with the churches, and the delegates would be mere agents, and the churches would be the real power.

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to say, whether or not such Legislature should be allowed and continued. The years which have existed on this subject, have been produced, perhaps, in the suggestions of those who are friendly to the objects which are to be promoted. But better than such apprehensions, ought to be the fact, that holy jealousy, have been excited by that holy jealousy, which is felt and cherished for the which we so richly enjoy, and high-ly to be encouraged.

But what is essential to such an effort, or all system, is proper to fear to do wrong, in which we live in our own hands, we can procure for ourselves comfort, then, call on us, and we will be relieved."

If our condition, in comparison of the Heathen, were such as that of a man, and a beggar, our duty would be clear. But it is not. Our evangelized, and our circumstances are better than those of Christians in times, from whom the glad tidings sent among the nations.

The salvation revealed in the Gospel, adapted to the circumstances of the world, is a "Go ye into all the world, and preach the Gospel to every creature," is a command, yet on record, and yet but rarely fulfilled. The prophetic command of Christ, and the sufferings of the Apostles, show, that the Messiah of Jehovah, that the Kingdom of God is at hand, and that the Kingdom of God is at hand, and that the Kingdom of God is at hand.

But how are those six hundred of our fellow immortals who dwell in "dark places of the earth," which are the habitations of cruelty, to be brought into the Kingdom of God? By the rays of the Sun of Righteousness, and missionaries are the command, under the blessing of the Holy Spirit, by which their minds can be formed, and their hearts regenerated.

We are indeed in danger, on the one hand, of trusting too much to means; but on the other, of neglecting the means, since the Scriptures predict their universal spread, their spread may be said, without means?

If a renewal of heart be essential to the enjoyment of God, and a receiving of his grace, to our acceptance with him, as herefore, can we have an atonement, and alone are the instrument of regeneration; and if we possess them, and others have not, it is impossible to calculate the spread of the Kingdom of God, if we neglect the means, which bind us, and prayers, but to diligent, and laborious persevering effort, for the coming Kingdom of our Lord Jesus Christ.

Let the Apostle Paul point out the path which we feel ourselves to pursue. All the glory, whenever good, he ascribed to the divine blessing, his sufferings and activity were as if they had depended on human effort, harvest is truly great, and labour few. May the Lord send forth laborers into the harvest; and may their work be facilitated by every possible means.

But success has attended missions in Ethiopia is stretching forth his arms to God, and the Isles of the sea, ceiving his law, the wilderness and itary places, both in India, and in the can forests, are becoming glad, and set begin to rejoice and blossom rose.

The intimations of providence, "signs of the times," seem indeed to be, that the Kingdoms of this world, coming the Kingdoms of our Lord, his Christ; and that he shall reign, and ever.

System, in the management of nations comparatively small, is found to be, but in conducting operations, such magnitude as those connected with the progress of the Redeemer's Kingdom, all important.

At present it is not expected, that early date, if ever we who are included in the State of Virginia, will have power to originate missions among Heathen, either in foreign countries, this continent.

There are now established six or three foreign, and three domestic, and five of them, originated, Board of the General Convention. are sustained by funds, and counsel, prayers, from all parts of the Union.

In the wisdom and integrity of Board, we have entire confidence; we had not their Annual Reports, is a minute detail of their receipts and bursements, and entire movements, them beyond censure.

That Board is dependent for its existence and means, on the General Convention, whose own existence, and are created by delegates, and control from Mission and Education Societies, State Conventions. The General Convention was formed a little more than ago. The system of means adopted, a nexus with its origin has been proving ever since. For some time, expediency of State Conventions has been seen and felt. They now exist in of our sister States; and they may be considered as bearing to the minor above mentioned, and to the General Convention, a relation, similar to that of streams, to the springs which produce, and to the ocean into which they flow.

It is easy to discover from this simple development of facts, that there is not the possibility, that even at the remotest yet to come, a state of things unfavourable to the liberty which we now enjoy, arise from undertakings like the present.

It is a source of regret, that any subject have been excited. In the present of religious liberty, while our civil liberty continues, if it ever should be taken away, it will be a source of regret, that any subject have been excited.

In the first place, it is entirely inconsistent with the genius of our church government, that any of our Conventions, which are composed of delegates from churches or associations, or any other religious societies whatever, be put in possession of power of Ecclesiastical Legislation.

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WEDNESDAY, February 9.

The Senate met at 11 o'clock. The Legislative business on the orders of the day was laid over; and,

At twelve o'clock, the Senate proceeded to the Hall of the House of Representatives, agreeably to joint resolution, for the purpose of opening and counting the Electoral votes, for President and Vice President of the United States.

At half past 2 o'clock the Senate returned to its Chamber, and then Adjourned.

THURSDAY, February 10.

The Senate proceeded, as in Committee of the Whole, to the consideration of the bill to amend the Judicial System of the United States, and to provide for three additional Circuit Courts.

Amendments were offered to the bill by Messrs. Barbour and Kelly; and a debate of considerable length took place, in which the principles of the bill were generally discussed, by Messrs. Johnson, of Ky. Van Buren, Talbot, Kelly, Holmes, of Me., Barbour and Tazewell.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, The further consideration of the bill was postponed until to-morrow.

And the Senate adjourned.

FRIDAY, February 11.

No business of general importance was transacted to-day.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

SATURDAY, February 5.

On motion of Mr. Tucker, of Virginia, it was

Resolved, That the Committee of Pensions and Revolutionary Claims inquire into the expediency of extending the provision made by the resolution of Congress, of Sept. 16, 1776, in favour of those officers and soldiers of the Revolution, who continued in service during the war, or were slain in battle, to those officers and soldiers who were disabled in the service, and have not received pensions.

Mr. Mercer moved to take up the bill confirming the Act of the Legislature of Maryland, which confirms that of the General Assembly of Virginia, respecting the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company. The motion was opposed by Mr. Cooke, but carried. The bill was taken up and read.

Mr. Mercer then moved that it be ordered to be engrossed for a third reading on Monday next; but it was finally ordered to be laid on the table.

Adjourned.

MONDAY, February 7.

Mr. Cooke, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported a bill for the preservation and civilization of the Indian tribes within the United States; which was twice read and committed.

Mr. Poinsett, of S. C., offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That an immediate representation ought to be made to the Captain General of Cuba, setting forth the losses and injuries inflicted upon the property and persons of the citizens of the United States, by pirates, issuing from that island, and returning thither with their plunder; and a demand upon him to cause immediate measures to be taken for the punishment of these marauders, and for the prevention of future atrocities by them.

Resolved, That, if the Captain General should refuse or delay to adopt such measures, the President of the United States ought to concert with the maritime powers interested in the commerce of the West Indies, efficient means of expunging the pirates that infest those seas.

Those resolutions were ordered to be laid on the table and be printed.

On motion of Mr. Wright, the House then went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and resumed the consideration of the rules (reported by a Committee) to be observed by the House in conducting the election of the President.

After a protracted debate these rules were adopted, as follows:

1st. In the event of its appearing, on opening all the certificates, and counting the votes given by the Electors of President, that no person has a majority of the votes of the whole number of Electors appointed, and the result shall have been declared, the same shall be entered on the journals of this House.

2d. The roll of the House, by States, shall then be called, and, on its appearing that a member or members from two-thirds of the States are present, the House shall immediately proceed, by ballot, to choose a President from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President; and in case neither of those persons shall receive the votes of a majority of all the States on the first ballot, the House shall continue to ballot for a President, without interruption by other business, until a President be chosen.

3d. The doors of the Hall shall be closed during the balloting, except against Members of the Senate, Stenographers, and the Officers of the House.

4th. From the commencement of the balloting until an election is made, no proposition to adjourn shall be received, unless on the motion of one State, seconded by another State; and the question shall be decided by States. The same rule shall be observed in regard to any motion to change the usual hour for the meeting of the House.

5th. In balloting the following mode shall be observed, to wit:

The Representatives of each State shall be arranged and seated together, beginning with the seats at the right hand of the Speaker's chair, with the Members from the State of Maine; thence, proceeding with the Members from the States, in the order the States are usually named for receiving petitions, around the Hall of the House, until all are seated.

A ballot box shall be provided for each State.

The Representatives of each State shall, in the first instance, ballot among themselves, in order to ascertain the vote of their State, and they may, if necessary, appoint tellers of their ballots.

After the vote of each State is ascertained, duplicates thereof shall be made out, and in case any one of the persons from

whom the choice is to be made, shall receive a majority of the votes given, on any one balloting, by the Representatives of a State, the name of that person shall be written on each of the duplicates; and, in case the votes so given shall be divided, so that neither of said persons shall have a majority of the whole number of the votes given by such State on any one balloting, then the word "divided" shall be written on each duplicate.

After the delegation from each State shall have ascertained the vote of their State, the Clerk shall name the States in the order they are usually named for receiving petitions; and, as the name of each is called, the Sergeant-at-Arms shall present to the delegation of each two ballot-boxes, in each of which shall be deposited, by some Representative of the State, one of the duplicates made as aforesaid, of the vote of said State, in the presence, and subject to the examination, of all the Members from said State then present; and where there is more than one Representative from a State, the duplicates shall not both be deposited by the same person.

When the votes of the States are thus all taken in, the Sergeant-at-Arms shall carry one of the said ballot-boxes to one table, and the other to a separate and distinct table.

One person from each State, represented in the balloting, shall be appointed by its Representatives to tell off said ballots; but, in case the Representatives fail to appoint a teller, the Speaker shall appoint.

The said tellers shall divide themselves into two sets, as nearly equal in number as can be, and one of the said sets of tellers shall proceed to count the votes in one of said boxes, and the other set the voters in the other box.

When the votes are counted by the different sets of tellers, the result shall be reported to the House, and if the reports agree, the same shall be accepted, as the true votes of the States; but if the reports disagree, the States shall proceed, in the same manner as before, to a new balloting.

6th. All questions arising after the balloting commences, requiring the decision of the House, which shall be decided by the House voting per capita, to be incidental to the power of choosing a President, shall be decided by States, without debate; and in case of an equal division of the votes of the States, the question shall be lost.

7th. When either of the persons from whom the choice is to be made shall have received a majority of all the States, the Speaker shall declare the same, and that that person is elected President of the United States.

8th. The result shall be immediately communicated to the Senate by message; and a Committee of three persons shall be appointed to inform the President of the United States, and the President elect, of said election.

Adjourned.

TUESDAY, February 8.

Mr. McLane, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported, without amendment, a bill from the Senate, entitled "An act to remit the duties on maps, books, and charts, for the use of the Library of Congress," and moved that it be ordered to a third reading; which was agreed to.

Mr. McLane, from the same Committee, reported a bill making an appropriation for the purchase of books for the use of the Library of Congress; which was twice read and committed.

Mr. Taylor, from the Joint Committee appointed to consider the mode of counting the votes for President and Vice President of the United States, made a report, in part, which was read.

[The report is the same as that stated above in the Senate proceedings.]

The House agreed to the resolutions reported, and Mr. P. P. Barbour, and Mr. Taylor, were appointed tellers according thereto.

The bill to confirm an act of the General Assembly of Maryland, confirming an act of the General Assembly of Virginia, to incorporate the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, was taken up, and some debate arose on it, which terminated in the bill's being referred to a Committee of the Whole.

On motion of Mr. McLane, of Delaware, the House went into Committee of the Whole, on the bill making additional appropriations for the military service of the United States for the year 1825—the bill for the erection of Fortifications—and for the purchase of books for the Library of Congress. These bills were ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

A bill from the Senate for the suppression of Piracy in the West Indies, was twice read, and referred to a Committee of the Whole.

Adjourned, till 11 o'clock to-morrow.

WEDNESDAY, February 9.

The following engrossed bills—An act making appropriation for the purchase of books for the Library of Congress, and for other purposes;

An act making an appropriation for certain fortifications of the United States for the year 1825;

An act to authorize the sale of a section of land, therein mentioned; were read a third time, passed, and sent to the Senate.

The bill making appropriation for the military service of the United States, for the year 1825, was read a third time; and, on motion of Mr. Foreyth, was ordered to be laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Taylor, it was

Ordered, That, when the Members of the Senate appear, this day, in the Chamber of the House of Representatives, the President of the Senate shall be introduced by the Speaker to a seat in the Speaker's chair, and the Senators shall be invited to occupy the seats assigned them in front of the chair.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT.

At 12 o'clock, precisely, the Members of the Senate entered the Hall, preceded by their Sergeant-at-Arms, and having the President of the Senate at their head, who was invited to a seat on the right hand of the Speaker of the House.

Seats were then assigned the Senators, who took their seats together, in front of the Speaker's chair, and toward the right hand of the entrance.

The President of the Senate (Mr. Gaillard) then rose, and stated that the certificates, forwarded by the Electors from

each State, would be delivered to the tellers.

Mr. Tazewell, of the Senate, and Messrs. John W. Taylor and Philip P. Barbour, on the part of the House, took their places as tellers, at the Clerk's table. The President of the Senate then opened two packets, one received by messenger, and the other by mail, containing the certificates of the votes of the State of New-Hampshire. One of these was then read by Mr. Tazewell, while the other was compared with it by Messrs. Taylor and Barbour. The whole having been read, and the votes of New-Hampshire declared, they were set down by the Clerks of the Senate and of the House of Representatives, seated at different tables. Thus the certificates from all the States were gone through with.

The tellers then left the Clerk's table, and presenting themselves in front of the Speaker, Mr. Tazewell delivered their report of the votes given; which was then handed to the President of the Senate, who again read it to the two Houses.

[This report agrees with the unofficial list which has been already published.]

The President of the Senate then rose, and declared that no person had received a majority of the votes given for President of the United States; that ANDREW JACKSON, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, and WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD, were the three persons who had received the highest number of votes; and that the remaining duties in the choice of a President now devolved on the House of Representatives. He further declared, that John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina, having received 182 votes, was duly elected Vice President of the United States, to serve for four years from the 4th of March next.

The members of the Senate then retired.

The Speaker directed the roll of the House to be called by States, and the members of the respective delegations to take their seats in the order in which the States should be called, beginning at the right hand of the Speaker.

The roll was called accordingly, when it appeared that every member of the House was present, with the exception of Mr. Garnett, of Virginia, who is known to be indisposed at his lodgings, in this city.

The delegations took their places accordingly, ballot boxes were distributed to each delegation, by the Sergeant-at-Arms, and the Speaker directed that the balloting should proceed.

The ballots having all been deposited in the boxes, the following Tellers were named by the respective delegations, being one from each State in the Union:

Messrs. Cushman, Livermore, Webster, Eddy, Tomlinson, Buck, Taylor, Condit, Ingham, McLane, Kent, Randolph, Hooks, Campbell, Forsyth, Trimble, Allen, of Tennessee, Sloane, Livingston, Rankin, Jennings, Cook, Owen, Scott.

Mr. Webster, of Massachusetts, was appointed by those tellers who sat at one table, and Mr. Randolph, of Virginia, by those at the other, to announce the result of the balloting. After the ballots were counted out, Mr. Webster rose, and said—

"Mr. Speaker: The tellers of the votes at this table have proceeded to count the ballots contained in the box set before them. The result they find to be, that there are—

For John Quincy Adams, of Massachusetts, 13 votes.

For Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee, 7 votes.

For William H. Crawford, of Georgia, 4 votes."

Mr. Randolph, from the other table, made a statement corresponding with that of Mr. Webster, in the facts, but varying in the phraseology, so as to say, that Mr. Adams, Mr. Jackson, and Mr. Crawford, had received the votes of so many States, instead of so many votes.

The Speaker then stated this result to the House, and announced that John Quincy Adams, having a majority of the votes of these United States, was duly elected President of the same, for four years, commencing with the 4th day of March next.

On motion of Mr. Taylor, of New-York, a committee was ordered to be appointed, to notify the President of the United States, and the President elect, of the result of the balloting.

And then the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, February 10.

On motion of Mr. McLane, of Delaware, the House proceeded to consider the bill "making further appropriation for the military service for the year 1825." The bill was then read a third time, passed, and sent to the Senate.

Mr. Webster, from the Committee appointed for that purpose, yesterday, reported, that the Committee had waited on John Quincy Adams, of Massachusetts, and had notified to him, that in the recent election of a President of the United States, no person having received a majority of the votes of all the electors appointed, and the choice having consequently devolved upon the House of Representatives, that House, proceeding in the manner prescribed in the Constitution, did yesterday choose him to be President of the United States, for four years, commencing on the 4th day of March next. And that the Committee had received a written answer, which he presented to the House. The Committee, also, in further performance of its duty, had given information of this election to the President.

Gentlemen: In receiving this testimonial from the Representatives of the People, and States of this Union, I am deeply sensible to the circumstances under which it has been given. All my predecessors in the high station to which the favour of the House now calls me, have been honoured with majorities of the electoral voices in their primary colleges. It has been my fortune to be placed, by the divisions of sentiment prevailing among our countrymen on this occasion, in competition, friendly and honourable, with three of my fellow citizens, all justly enjoying, in eminent degrees, the public favour; and of whose worth, talents, and services, no one entertains a higher and more respectful sense than myself. The names of two of them were, in the fulfilment of the provisions of the constitution, presented to the selection of the House, in concurrence with my own: names, closely associated with the glory of the nation, and one of them, further recommended by a larger minority of the primary electoral suffrages than mine.

In this state of things, could my refusal

to accept the trust thus delegated to me, give an immediate opportunity to the people to form and to express with a nearer approach to unanimity the object of their preference, I should not hesitate to decline the acceptance of this eminent charge, and to submit the decision of this momentous question again to their determination. But the constitution itself has not so disposed of the contingency which would arise in the event of my refusal; I shall, therefore, repair to the post assigned me by the call of my country, signified through her constitutional organs; oppressed with the magnitude of the task before me, but cheered with the hope of that generous support from my fellow citizens, which in the vicissitudes of a life devoted to their service, has never failed to sustain me—confident in the trust, that the wisdom of the Legislative Councils will guide and direct me in the path of my official duty, and relying, above all, upon the superintending providence of that Being "in whose hand our breath is, and whose are all our ways."

Gentlemen: I pray yet to make acceptable to the House, the assurance of my profound gratitude for their confidence, and to accept yourselves my thanks for the friendly terms in which you have communicated to me their decision.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.
Washington, February 10th, 1825.

On motion of Mr. Call, of Florida, the House went into Committee of the Whole, on the bill to provide additional appropriations to complete the public road from Pensacola to St. Augustine, in Florida; and also on the bill to authorize the surveying and laying out a road from St. Mary's river to Tampa Bay, in the Territory of Florida. Mr. C. moved to fill the blank for the sum appropriated by the first of these bills, with \$8000; which was carried. He then moved to fill the blank in the second bill, with \$12,000, which was also carried; and the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

Adjourned.

FRIDAY, February 11.

Two engrossed bills, making appropriations for roads in Florida, were read a third time, and passed.

Adjourned.

ORDINATION.

At Bridport, (Vt.) on the 27th of January, Mr. JONATHAN MERRIAM, Jr. was ordained Pastor of the Baptist church in that town. The council called on the occasion attended to the examination of the candidate the day preceding. Harmony and Christian affection gladdened the scene, and the Spirit of the Lord seemed to be present. The sermon was preached by Mr. Joseph W. Sawyer, of Brandon, from 1 Tim. iv. 16. "Take heed unto thyself, and unto the doctrine; continue in them; for in doing this thou shalt both save thyself and them that hear thee." The consecrating prayer was offered by Mr. Sawyer, of Orwell; the charge was given by Mr. Isaac Fuller, of Poultney—the right hand of fellowship by Mr. Horace Griswold, of Fabius, (N. Y.) and the address to the church, by Mr. Lucian Andrews, of Wallingford. The whole was concluded with prayer, by Mr. John Stearns, and an appropriate hymn, with the benediction, by the Pastor.

MARRIED.

In Georgetown, on the 3d instant, by the Rev. Dr. Balch, Mr. JAMES TH

Poetry.

By Request.

HYMN.

Sung at the Anniversary of the Norfolk Colonization Society

Ethiopia shall soon stretch out her hands unto God.
Psalm lxxviii. 31.

Yes, it shall come, the promis'd day,
When Africa shall own our sway,
And tried and chasten'd by His rod,
Stretch out her hand and worship God.

And all that cloud that sable one,
That long hath hid her radiant Sun,
Shall vanish from her all-pervading eye,
Shall vanish from the purer sky.

Yes, Africa, who now so long
Hath wept her dark disgrace and wrong,
Shall weep no longer on her shore,
Because her children come no more.

For they shall come, by faith and pray'r,
To clasp their joyful mother there,
In their own land beyond the sea,
Where even they too may free.

For He shall do it with His hand,
The Lord shall work and none withstand,
And no harp Pharaoh here, their foe,
Refuse to let the people go.

But He who turns the hearts of men,
Shall send the captives home again,
With smoothest seas, and gentlest gales,
And all our blessings in their sails.

O! happy day, O! glorious hour,
That sees this blazon of His pow'r,
This matchless miracle of grace,
This Exodus of CANAAN'S RACE!

And happy they whose hearts and hands
A sacred charity expands,
To aid and speed the great design,
Whose issue shall be so divine!

Miscellany.

From "Memoirs of Catharine Brown."

The present is emphatically the time for vigorous Christian effort. Probably it is the only time when great success is possible. Various unpropitious causes press heavily upon the poor Indians; and it is believed, that nothing will save them from extinction, as a people, but the general prevalence of true religion. All things else will be vain without this.

The position, that civilization must precede Christianity, is so unsupported by facts, as to be opposed to all experience, that one would think it could hardly be advanced by enlightened philosophers, or be received by rational Christians. What is civilization? In Pagan and Mohammedan countries, it is, it ever has been, a state of society, where moral excellence is little known, and domestic and social happiness little enjoyed; where man is a lordly tyrant, and woman is a slave. True civilization is found only in Christian countries, and no where, but as the result of Christianity; of Christianity, so planted, in the first instance, by missionary enterprise.

Bring this religion to act strongly upon the Indians. Give them the full enjoyment of Christian ordinances. Then their winter will be past, the rain will be over and gone. Agriculture, art, science, legislation, and literature, the germs of which already appear, will grow in rich luxuriance, and the Indian character will be respected by the nations of the earth.

Let the life of Catharine Brown operate as an appeal to the benevolence of the Christian community. Though dead, she speaks; and oh, let her voice fall with persuasive and irresistible eloquence upon every ear.

Shall her people, of whom, by the purifying and ennobling influences of the Gospel, so much can be made, be abandoned to ignorance and woe? Shall beings, who are capable of knowing God, of understanding the grand economy of his grace, of enjoying the imperishable blessings of his salvation, be shut out eternally from such wisdom, and debarr'd for ever from such enjoyment?

Are they not susceptible of whatever is useful, and beautiful, and even sublime, in character? Can they not appreciate, and will they not use, the means of Christian civilization, if placed within their reach?

And may we not expect an abundant reward? Nay, have we not already been amply rewarded? To say nothing of the impulse given to the intellect, the industry, and the enterprise, of the nation, to which the subject of this memoir belonged; or of their accelerated progress in legislation and government; or of the amelioration in the habits and manners of their domestic and social life; or of the rudiments of learning imparted to a multitude of children and youth; or of the amount of sacred truth, the only means of conversion and sanctification, instilled in their minds; or of an inheritance in the heavens secured to many souls:—to say nothing of all this, were not the holy life and triumphant death of Catharine Brown, an ample remuneration for all the labours and expenditures of the mission to her tribe?

Say, ye missionaries of the cross, should ye repent of your self-denying toils, if this had proved your only reward? Say, ye churches of the Redeemer, would ye recal her sainted spirit from the skies, if what ye have expended for her nation could be refunded? A thousand worlds would not be worth what you have, through the grace of God, secured to her, as is humbly believed, in the regions of the blessed. And when ye, also, stand on the heights of the Zion above, and behold her ransomed spirit "filled with all the fulness of God," and exulting amid the hosts of heaven, will ye have any regrets for the sacrifices it cost you to send the Gospel to her people?

O let sloth be driven away; let the grasp of avarice be loosened; let benevolence assume the dominion; let a spirit of enterprise be kindled; let the messengers of salvation be quickly sent to every tribe that roams the western wilds.

Then "the wilderness and the solitary places shall be glad for them, and the desert shall rejoice and blossom as the rose."

From the Recorder and Telegraph.

PRAYER FOR THE COLLEGES.

The word of God discloses visions of future glory even in this world, far exceeding what our eyes have seen or ears heard—when all shall know the Lord, from the least even unto the greatest—when the church shall arise and shine, her light being come, and the glory of the Lord risen upon her. We are told, too, "I the Lord will hasten it in his time." Yet he has been pleased to say also, "I will yet for this be inquired of by the house of Israel to do it for them." Prayer is his own appointed means to draw down blessings; and if we desire great blessings we must make proportional efforts. "Ask and ye shall receive," is the language of the Almighty.

Among the important objects which occupy the attention of Christians, we fear the rising generation do not receive a sufficient share. They are to be, under God, the future glory and ornament of the church; and if we wish them to be a "seed to serve him, a generation to his praise," it is surely our duty to bear them on our hearts before him, with "all prayer," not only in the closet, family and social circle, but in our churches.

A concert of prayer which has been for two years past observed, on the last Thursday in February, for the Colleges in our country, appears to be most happily adapted to excite the attention of our churches to this subject, and we believe these prayers have been answered. Our Saviour tells us to pray him to "send labourers;" and to this end it is fit that we should pray for the outpouring of the Holy Spirit on our Colleges; that our youth may thus be qualified to glorify him and advance his kingdom in the world. If Christians will only reflect on these things, and ask the Lord "what he will have them to do," the result, we think, is sure. We shall be agreed as touching this thing, and prove the Lord, if he will not open the windows of heaven, and pour us out a blessing that there shall not be room enough to receive it. Have our churches so little love to their Lord and his cause, that they will not observe this highly important concert? "Ye that make mention of the Lord, keep not silence, and give him no rest, till he establish, and till he make Jerusalem a praise in the earth." S.

From the New Haven Religious Intelligencer.

BIBLE CLASSES.

The establishment of Bible classes has been often followed with a blessing. The great revival in this city in 1820, commenced soon after the organization of Bible Classes, and the same effects have followed this mode of instruction in many places. From the Monitor, we copy the following account of

BIBLE CLASSES IN NORTH MIDDLEBOROUGH (MASS.)

Soon after my settlement in the ministry in this place, in 1817, I appointed meetings to catechise the children. Within a few years after we established Sunday Schools, which were well attended and evidently useful.

But it was not till last summer, 1823, that an attempt was made to organize a Bible class—an undertaking respecting which I had many doubts and fears about immediate success. As there were at that time but a small number of young people among us who were hopefully pious; and as far as could be discovered with regard to others, the moral current was setting strongly another way, towards the vanities of youth and the amusements of the world. I had serious apprehensions of failing in the attempt in undertaking to embody them into a society for searching the Scriptures.

But, for the encouragement of others in like circumstances who may have similar fears, I can with gratitude inform them, that, though I knew it not, the Lord had prepared the way. No sooner was the proposition made, and the time of the meeting announced, than nearly seventy youth came forward and enrolled themselves as members of the class. I have since ascertained that for some time previously a number of these young people had been seriously affected, and had been constrained by their feelings to search the Scriptures; and that nothing could have been more appropriate, welcome, and useful to them, than such an institution, to facilitate their inquiries. Nor did the regular period for the second meeting of the class arrive before the Lord was pleased to pour out his Spirit, and a revival of religion commenced. The revival, however, was general in the parish, though the members of the class shared largely in it—as of the number of between sixty and seventy, which we charitably hope were converted, nearly half were members of the class.

Our class meetings are once a fortnight, are generally well attended, and promise usefulness.

My manner of conducting them is as follows. Every meeting is opened and closed with prayer. Wilbur's Reference Testament is used as a text book. A lesson of a chapter or more, given out at a previous meeting, is recited and discussed by questions and answers, and concise passing remarks. Dissertations of the members are then read, followed by such questions as they are disposed to ask respecting any part of Scripture—more especially the part under consideration. I then give a concise, plain, practical exposition of the lesson—taking special care to illustrate the subject by comparison, when needful, so simple and easy of comprehension, that the least elevated capacity or youngest member can scarcely avoid understanding it. I then close by dwelling upon some prominent important truth, endeavouring most affectionately and solemnly to impress it upon the conscience and the heart.

This plain practical manner of inculcating religion among youth, and in public addresses to promiscuous assemblies, it is believed, has the most salutary and lasting effect.

The not unfrequent complaint that ministers "shoot over the heads" of their hearers, and that many children and young people attend public worship with very little religious advantage, is not destitute of foundation, nor without occasion for regret.

The labours of many learned and good men are nearly or quite useless to a large proportion of their hearers, for want of simplicity.

Well acquainted with science and theology, and familiar with technical phrases and

distinctions, how many of the learned forget that the greatest part of their hearers have never been classically taught; and that never having had their minds logically disciplined, nor accustomed to abstruse speculation, they are not prepared to travel through a train of fine spun metaphysics, or understand a learned abstruse disquisition. And it is believed that simplicity of style is of peculiar importance in the instructions of Bible classes, Sabbath schools, and on all occasions, where children and youth are addressed. Nor does it exclude attention to style, or taste; or any ornament whatever connected with learning or religion, that is worth possessing.

And when we consider that the rising generation is the hope of the church and of the state, and that whatever may be done by the means of education and of grace for the benefit of adults, whose habits are formed, and principles generally fixed, and who are often tenacious of opinion and jealous of innovation; it is among the young, whose minds are maturing, and characters forming, that learning and piety must seize and secure their trophies—how can we estimate or form any adequate conception of the immense importance of the religious and literary privileges of the age, and especially of that system of benevolence, which carries the best of instruction to the inmates of almost every dwelling.

Ought not the Christian, the patriot—in a word, every person, to be willing to engage in the good work of using such means as they possess to aid the literary and moral improvement of the rising generation? In proportion as knowledge, piety, and virtue increase in our country, liberty and happiness are secure; and just in proportion as they decrease, our highest and best interests are endangered. Liberty lingers not long in a country where the population has become ignorant and vicious; and where vice and ignorance reign is the very seat of human wretchedness. Let every one then be persuaded to "lay fast hold on knowledge;" and "in all his getting to get understanding."

PHILIP COLBY.

North Middleborough, Oct. 1824.

From the New-Hampshire Repository.

SOUTH-SEA ISLANDS.

An epistolary correspondence, as appears by the London Missionary Chronicle for November, has commenced between the church of which Rev. James Bennet is pastor, at Masbro', near Rotherham, Yorkshire, and several churches in the South-Sea Islands. The correspondence was commenced on the part of Rev. Mr. Bennet's church, and the answers from the churches at Borabora, Raiatea, and Eimeo, are contained in the Chronicle. The style and the sentiments of each letter show, that the writers had learned something of the great Apostle of the Gentiles, and that they had imbibed, in some good degree, the feelings of his and their Divine Lord and Master. We copy the letter from Eimeo, as a specimen of the whole.

The church of Jesus Christ, Eimeo, to the church of Jesus Christ, Masbro', near Rotherham, Yorkshire—

Our elder brethren, beloved through Jesus Christ, and through the Gospel of His grace, with all the believers in Britain beloved through him, on this account we do love you in Jesus Christ.

Our elder brethren that dwell in Britain with all the faithful, grace, mercy, peace, through the true God, and in Jesus Christ, who was sent into this world. We are comforted with the letter you wrote to us. Our hearts were warmed with that word, and we love you as children love their parents. We are collected together under two teachers here in Eimeo, who teach us the Gospel of Christ. We were dwelling as orphans formerly, without knowledge, and without regard to any thing, when, behold, God caused thought to grow within you, and in the different churches in Britain who have sent us teachers to our ignorant land, to teach us the glorious Gospel of Jesus Christ, and to feed us with the milk of the word. And, lo! Satan's kingdom is fallen; there is no war; there is no murder; there are none of those abominable things which destroy the soul (at least these things are not known).

And now, our dear brethren, pray earnestly to God for us, and that the growing of Satan's kingdom may fall. Not only his exterior reign on earth, but his reign also in the heart; that his kingdom in the world may be upset, foundation and all, and that the kingdom may be Jehovah's the true God, and Jesus Christ's whom he hath sent into this world.

If you had not sent us teachers to our ignorant and dark land, we should have been nearly consumed, dying in ignorance with our sins and iniquities upon us. But, behold! the word of life came among us, and grew in our land, and we are formed into a church. There are churches of Jesus Christ in these lands. We love you in your helping us—we would also assist you. It is perfectly agreeable to us, what you say and exhort us, to strengthen and assist our teachers,—that word is completely agreeable to us. We are assisting them, and we are subscribing our little property for the spreading of the word of God, till it reaches all the lands in the world.

That all iniquity may be brought into subjection to the Gospel of Jesus Christ, continue you to be active, dear friends, in sending teachers to all the lands who are dwelling in darkness and shadow of death.

O, our elder brethren, watch over your younger brethren, lest they should be diseased, and eat flesh and dirt; * ye stretch forth the hand to embrace us, but your arms of your love are embracing us—while you pray to God for us, that he would pour out his Spirit upon us, and upon the different islands around us, that we all may be taught the glorious Gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ. Praise and glorified be our God for ever and ever.

Our elder brethren, what you say to us about cultivating our land, because Satan will cause to grow his evil words and customs in the heart of the idle, is perfectly agreeable to us. We are cultivating our land that we may have plenty of food. We are making our land neat, that our regard to the word of God may be manifest and not hindered.

* Maco, alluding to a complaint incident to neglected, ill-nursed children, in which they have an inordinate desire to eat improper food, and filth and dirt, &c.

We have sent two deacons and one member of our church here, in Eimeo, to teach one island near to us, Raiavai is its name, (High Island) and that island appears to learn at present. Our elder brethren, beloved, that dwell in Britain, we remain your younger brethren in the love of Christ our Lord.

Life, and every blessing to you through Father, Son, and Holy Ghost. Amen.

Signed for the Church,

MARE,
NARR,
PATTI,
Deacons.

March 22, 1825.

The above is a rough translation of the accompanying letter, as literal as the time would allow, the vessel being nearly ready for sea when I received it. There are a few expressions rather more forcible in the original than in the translation, such as "etomatou hui tuanaac," "our elder brethren," which is much more pathetic and forcible than the English.

Yours, to serve in the word of the Lord,
GEO. PLATT.

From "Memoirs of Catharine Brown."

JOHN ARCH.

John Arch, a converted Cherokee, was born and bred among the mountains, near the confines of South Carolina, in the most ignorant part of the nation. Happening to be at Knoxville, Tenn. in December, 1818, he saw Mr. Hall, who informed him of the school at Chickamaugh. Returning home, he took his gun, and set off in search of the place. After travelling a hundred and fifty miles, he arrived at the station, told the missionaries he had come to attend the school, and offered them his gun, which was his only property, for clothes. We are informed that his appearance was so wild and forbidding, that the missionaries hesitated to receive him, especially as he was supposed to be not less than twenty years of age. But he would not be refused. They took him upon trial. It was not long before he discovered an anxious solicitude respecting his soul, and soon gave the most satisfactory evidence of piety. His thirst for knowledge was ardent, and his application and proficiency in learning were gratifying. In ten months he could read and write well. Some time after he became severe, he was falsely accused, by some one of his school-mates, of doing an improper act. Conscious of innocence, he could not well brook the charge. That evening and night he was missing, and the next morning it was concluded that he had absconded. But in the course of the forenoon, he made his appearance. On being questioned respecting his absence, he made this reply: "I felt angry, and knew that it was wicked. But I could not suppress it. I therefore went to seek the Saviour, that he might reconcile my heart." It appeared, that he had spent the night in devotional exercises. He was at length admitted to the church, and from that day to the present, has sustained a good Christian character. He has been much employed as an interpreter, both at the different stations, and in the evangelical labours of the missionaries in various parts of the nation.

From the Religious Intelligencer.

THE FOREIGN MISSION SCHOOL, CORNWALL, CONNECTICUT.

This school was established by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, and is under their control and superintendence—and by them are appointed the following gentlemen as a

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Rev. Amos Bassett, D. D. Principal.
Mr. M. Bassett, A. B. Assistant.
Deacon L. Loomis, Steward and Accountant.

In December, 1824, the school was composed of the following members:

Names of Scholars.	Countries.
Horatio N. Hubbel,	Ang. Am. Trumbull, Ct.
Bennett Roberts,	Do. Tompkins, N. Y.
Truy Chew,	Tuacora,
John E. Phelps,	Owyhee,
Charles M. Atchekoch,	Do.
Henry Tolchester,	Do.
David Brainerd,	Do.
Samuel J. Mills,	Woonho,
George Tyler,	Owyhee,
John T. Koma,	Do.
Jacob P. Fairbairn,	Do.
William L. Gray,	Troquois,
David Gray,	Do.
Peter Augustine,	Onesida,
Solomon Salbath,	Solegun,
William Botelho,	Do.
Kenry Martin,	China,
William Abum,	Narragansett,
James Leroy,	Portuguese of Azores,
John Joseph Loy,	Jew of England,
Judah Isaac Abraham,	Do.
George Fox,	Seneca,
George Washington,	Do.
David Carter,	Cherokee,
John Sanders,	Do.
James Terrell,	Choctaw,
Miles Mackey,	Do.
Isaac Pisk,	Chippeways,
James Gray,	Do.
George Whitfield,	Do.
Robert Monroe,	Do.
Stephen Van Rensselaer,	Do.

NORTH CAROLINA GOLD.

A correspondent of the Commercial Advertiser gives the following information respecting the gold recently discovered in North Carolina. "The farm on which the most has been obtained, is situated in Montgomery county, about sixteen miles from Montgomery Court-house. The farm belongs to a widow who has several sons. The property was equally divided among them; but by an amicable arrangement, it is agreed that whatever gold may be found on the portion belonging to either brother, it shall be equally parted among the rest. The metal is found in lumps of various sizes; the largest lately picked up weighed four pounds ten ounces,—another, three pounds and two ounces. They have not yet gone far from the surface, not perhaps above twelve feet; but the lower they go, the more gold is found. The mode by which the metal is obtained, is by putting the soil into rockers," that is, boxes placed on pieces similar to those under a cradle, where water is poured on it, and the dirt

is constantly agitated, till by its gravity, the gold sinks to the bottom, and is then picked out by hand. The land on which it is found is of rather poor quality, raising only twenty bushels of corn to an acre. The owners are about one hundred and fifty persons; though the number varies, as some of them are hired, but consist of persons living near by, who are permitted by the owner to dig, on condition of yielding him one half what they may find. A lately found a lump worth one thousand dollars. The gold is of such purity as to require two carats of silver to bring it down to the American standard of gold coins. The surface on different parts of which this precious metal has been discovered, extends about thirty miles within which space there are eight or some more and some less productive poor people who adventure, generally their earnings in companies of four.

A MARINER'S CHURCH IN BOSTON.

A Mariner's Church is about to be erected on Fort Hill, in Boston, a delightful scenery of the Bay, and adjacent country; on such an eminence will shine a cynosure to the wandering benighted mariner.

LITERARY.

History of New-York.—Mr. A. T. A. rich, an enterprising bookseller has published the first part of a work, entitled "History of New-York, including its original and Colonial Annals." By N. Yates, Secretary of that State, and Joseph W. Moulton, Counsellor at Law. The work will be found to be highly interesting not only to the inhabitants of the State, as it gives a more minute and particular account of the aborigines of our country, than we have ever yet seen. The author and the man of genius will here find sources of amusement and food for reflection; and all who wish to acquire accurate knowledge of our own early history will be gratified. The first part (yet unpublished) makes about 550 pages, and brings the history down to the death of Henry Hudson, who discovered the River bearing his name. It is the press of Mr. J. Seymour, New-York.

The New-York Advertiser says that the Hon. Timothy Pitkin, of Connecticut, is preparing for the press the *Civil and Political History of the United States, from their first settlement, to the close of the Administration of Washington.*

Mr. Courtin announces for publication Paris, a *Modern Encyclopedia* in French language. Its particular object is "to register the progress of the literature and arts," for the last age, and is a continuation of two *Encyclopedias*. He numbers among its contributors to the composition of the Messrs. Arnault, Comstade, Berne, den, (formerly American consul at Desgenettes, Orfila, and other names sides Gen. Lafayette, who is to edit the title in the *National Guard*. This will be comprised in 24 volumes of plates, at \$2 25 each. Mr. Courtin is the editor in Philadelphia.

Advertisements.

Washington Breweries.

NOTICE.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between MAS & CLEMENT T. COOTE, is dissolved, by mutual consent. All due to the late firm, CLEMENT T. COOTE, authorized to collect; and all debts incurred for the use of the late firm, he will course, discharge.

THOMAS COOTE.

CLEMENT T. COOTE.

Jan. 31, 1825.

Having purchased of THOMAS COOTE right and interest in the Brewing Establishment, the business will in future be conducted by me, and I hereby solicit a continuance of favours from the friends of the late firm.

CLEMENT T. COOTE.

Feb. 5—3t

Washington & New-York.

HATS.

RECEIVED, a few days ago, a supply of first and second quality

NEW-YORK HATS.

Besides a large and elegant stock of make on hand, and constantly finishing

S. W. HARRIS.

Military and Family.

Next door East of Brown's.

Jan. 29—3t

\$500 PREMIUM.

A PREMIUM of Five Hundred Dollars is given for a design, which shall be proved, for ornamenting the Tympanum of the East Portico to the Capitol. The Pediment is supported by eight Columns, standing on an Arcade, the height about 70 feet above the ground. The Tympanum is 64 feet, and the height, the centre, 12 feet. Drawings on models, the necessary explanations, to be delivered the subscriber, on or before the 1st day of next.

J. ELGAR.

Commissioner of Public Buildings.

Jan. 29.

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